to ormation contained in the paper. Mr. Barnes stated that the information was desired for the purpose of assasting in framing a bill which the citizens required; and he, therefore, moved to refer the document to the New York delegation. Mr. Conkiling proposed to refer it to a Committee of the Whole House; he was opposed to referring any more business to the New York delegation especially. Mr. Boyd thought there could be no other reason why the gentleman did not wish to refer to the New York delegation than the fact that the delegation stands lb to 1. The motion to print was carried, and the communication was ordered to he on the table.

The bill from the Senate authorizing the city of Albany to lean its credit to the Northern Railroad to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars was passed.

The New York Turn-Verein, or Turners Association, a society of German radicals, petitioned for an act of incorporation. In order to gain favor with the Legislature, which is strongly anti-slavery, the Turners went into a German meeting, called in that city, in favor of the Nebraska bill, and broke it up, as appears by a report in the HEBRAD. To-day the Assembly committee nevertheless reported against the bill to incorporate the Turn-Verein, so that the German radicals have gained little by their volunteered action in respect to Nebraska.

To-morrow the Senate take up the question of the contested seat. The democratic members of that body had a full caucus last evening, and the utmost harmony prevailed. That party now in the Senate may be regarded as a unit, and will probably remain so if the niggers can be kept out.

as a unit, and will probably remain so if the niggers can be kept out.

The State Prison committees of both houses met in the Senate chamber at three o'clock this afterneon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the peculiar position of the pecuniary concerns of these institutions. The reports presented from Sing Sing and chewhere, show an alarming indebtedness, renders it necessary that something should be done. Several officers of the prisons were present, and something of a rambling discussion took place, though no decisive steps were taken. The committee concluded to wait until the Auburn inspector makes his report of the indebtedness of that prison before proceeding to action. Mr. Kirkpatrick will please hurry up his report.

eeeding to action. Mr. Kirkpatrick will please hurry up his report.

Jonathan Edwards, a member of the House from Renssalar, was highly congratulated this morning upon being effected Mayor of Troy yesterday. He is one of the most estimable members of the House, and will no doubt perform the duties of the Mayoralty of his city with disinguished ability.

The railroad steamers, having worked through the ice, re now crossing the river without the least impediment etween this and the New York and Boston depots, on he opposite side. The new boat belonging to the railcoad still lies at Casileton, upon the spot where she rifted in January.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION-EXTRAORDINARY RE TRANCE—PASSAGE OF THE PROHIBITORY LI-

As more than two-thirds of the session is past, and as it is now drawing to its last quarter, and also on account f the certainty that it will not be extended beyond the hundred days for which members are entitled to draw pay, the necessity is constantly increasing for renewed activity in the lobby. This morning there was a crowded attendance. The certainty that the final vote on the Maine Liquor bill was to be taken in the Senate greatly increased the numbers, particularly of the fair sex. A very unexpected tumult arose, however, before the bill itself was brought up. During the order of business for the presentation of petitions, Mr. Brooks arose, with an immense package of papers in his hands, and remarked that the express from the city of New York brought to him nearly three hundred remonstrances, upon each was contained the names of three or four hundred persons, remonstrating against the passage of the Temperance bill now ordered to a final vote in this body. He was asked, when in the city, whether the remonstrance of ten thousand citizens would have any effect in preventing the passage of the bill. He said he replied by informing the inquirer that the present Legislature had been elected as pledged to the passage of some such bill. Mr. B. read a portion of a remonstrance, in which they state that they deplore the enactment of such a law, and will resist it by all the means in their power under the constitution of the country.

the enactment of such a law, and will resist it by all the means in their power under the constitution of the country.

Mr. Wm. Clark said the remonstrance was of a peculiar character. They should be referred to the committee having a portion of the Governor's message in charge. It is a very commen thing for foreigners coming to this country—strangers to our laws and institutions—to lecture us who are native bern. He was much astonished that such papers should be presented. He wanted them referred to some committee, in order that a report may be made, teaching these politicians the right method of approaching a legislative body.

Mr. Williamson thought the remonstrance was an insult to the Senate. Are we to be driven from the discharge of our duty by such threats as those made by those German remeastrants? Shall we be interregated by them? A proper answer should be made to those communications.

Mr. Putnam remarked that the great Burke said, at the time the American Revolution was shaking the British throne, "something should be done for the progress of liberty." Now, when the same impulses actuate freemen of the present day they should be tolerated. The remonstrance before us is of German texture, not perhaps as Americanized as it should be in language. He did not know why this class of people should not be treated the same as other citizens coming before this body.

Mr. Crosby said the Germans are not the only class of citizens who will be found to resist the operation of the Maine Liquor law, but there were native citizens, also,

Mr. Crosby said the Germans are not the only class of citizens who will be found to resist the operation of the Maine Liquor law; but there were native citizens, also, in abundance, who would co-operate with them, so far as the constitution will justify such resistance.

Mr. Whitney advocated the motion to refer the remonstrance to a select committee. He saw more than a mere remonstrance against the bill in this measure; it was a step in the progress of that cause which has been growing stronger and stronger for many years. There appears in these remonstrances a large body of naturalized citizens, stated to be thirty thousand. There are not that number of German voters in the city of New York, yet it is claimed that all the names are those of naturalized persons. They threaten to oppose this law if passed, and shelter themselves under the plet that they will uphold the constitution as they may prefer to "understand it," as General Jackson said. They dictate to the Senate what is constitutional and what is not; they declare the law unconstitutional, and therefore will oppose it. By what is constitutional and what is not; they declare the law unconstitutional, and therefore will oppose it. By men who know how to write the English language no decision of the kind has been made; by men who have written and understood it long before these creatures came to this country, and years before many of them were born. This is a political movement. As he understands the language of the remonstrance, they declare they will oppose the enforcement of the law "by every means in their power." There is no reservation whatever in this declaration. The remonstrance presented this morning from citizens of Orleans county is strong, but does not go the length of those from New York. signed by those foreigners; there is nothing in it stating that they intend to oppose the law as these imported foreigners declare. The American citizens have equal rights to assert their privileges as the Germans. This is only a part and parcel of what occurred here a few days since, when an attempt was made to exclude lager bler from the provisions of the act. This looks too much like a desire to encourage foreigners. He was willing foreigners should come here and cultivate our lands, but not to dictate in the affairs of government, and with his consent they should never be allowed to interfere in any of our legislative matters. Mr. W. said he had been called a native American; he thanked God that he was one, born on the soil of New York—soil wet by the blood of his ancestors in obtaining freedom—a soil consecrated by the efforts of a Nashington and his compeers. We have frequently observed the manner in which these persons kept open their rum-shops on Sunday, in deflance of the city authorities of New York, but we did not think they would have the audacity to come here and threaten us with opposition to laws which this Legislature may in its wisdom deem proper to enact.

Mr. Barr.—After the bill had undergone a discussion of two or three days he hecame.

thorities of New York, but we did not think they would have the audacity to come here and threaten us with opposition to laws which this Legislature may in its wisdom deem proper to enact.

Mr. Barr.—After the bill had undergone a discussion of two or three days, he became tolerably well satisfied what the result would be, and therefore refrained from taking any part in the discussion. The matter now before us is a great question. The right of petition is general to every citizen. Though the remonstrance is not couched in exactly the language he should have desired, still he did not consider it as disrespectful. The petitioners had been stigmatized by the Scnator from the Fourth, (Mr. Whitney), as "creatures." Why did he not call them wild beasts? Is such the language to be used against citizens of the city of New York? I was born in New York, but my parents were natives of the land of Montgomery. Did Latayette, or any other foreigner who lought our Revolutionary battles, ever think their descendants would be thus stigmatized? Do not refer their remonstrances to a special committee. Treat them not with that disrespect, but let these papers go where all others are sent, petitioning for, or remonstrating against any measure of this body.

The majority by this time began to discover that there was not so much disrespect as at first imagined, or for some other urgent reason stopped the debate, and Mr. Williams very prudently withdrew his motion—thus saving a deal of German indignation. The whole seene was highly exciting, and produced much interest among the political bystanders.

Then the temperance bill was taken up. A slight amendment proposed by Mr. Putnam, which was omitted in engrossing, was adopted. Senator Dickinson then moved to recommit to the select committee for the purpose of inserting the first day of December instead of the list of August, as it stood in the bill. A long discussion casued. The same mouton had been twice roted down before, and it encountered considerable opposition. But a whig caucus

D whigs.

The question on the bill was then taken, and carried, by ayes 21, nays 11, as follows:—
YEAR.—Messrs Bishop, Bradford, Butts, M. H. Clark, W. Clark, Z. Glark, Danforth, Dickinson, Dorrance, Field, Halsey, Hopkins, Lansing, Monroe, Putnam, Richards, Robertson, Sherrill, Walker, W. Ittney, Williams.
NAYR.—Messrs, Harnard, Barr, Blakeley, Prooks, Croshy, Hitchcock, Hutchina, Pratt. Spencer, Watkins, Yost.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 9, 1854.

Mr. BROONS, (whig) of N. Y., presented a memorial from ten thousand citizens of New York, against a prohibitory liquor law. The memorialists threaten to resist the law if passed.

A lengthened debate took place upon this memorial, when the Temperance bill was taken up for a final reading.

ing.

ar. Dickinson, (Dem.) of Steuben, moved to recommit
it, and insert December in place of August, as the period
when the bill should to into effect.

The motion prevailed by 18 to 14—every Senator pre-

ing vote —
Ayes—Messrs. Bishop, Bradford, Butts, M. H. Clark,
W. Clark, Z. Clark, Danforth, Dickinson, Dorrance, Field,
Halsey, Hopkins, Lansing, Monroe, Patnam, Richards,
Robertson, Sherrill, Walker, Whitney, Williams.—21.
Nays.—Messrs. Barnard, Basr, Blakely, Brooks, Crosby, Hitchcock, Hutchins, Past, Spencer, Watkins and
Vot.—11.

The bills for the support of the indigent blin
New York Asylum, and relative to the Seames
were ordered to a third reading.
The contested seat case of Mesers. Blakely an
was delated, and made the special order for to

Assembly.

ALBANY, March 9, 1854.

BILLS REPORTED.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Female Academy.

To incorporate the Merchants' and Clerks' Library Society, New York.

ciety, New York.

Bills intraduced.

To incorporate the New York Teachers' Association.
Authorizing the consolidation of the Troy and Boston Rallway with other companies.

Mr. Savage called up the resolution taking the New York Police bill from the Committee of the Whole, and referring it to report complete. Agreed to.

Nothing further of interest transpired prior to adjournment.

Opening of Adams & Co.'s New Express

Office.

The new and splendid establishment of Adams & Co., The new and splendid establishment of Adams & Co., No. 59 Broadway, was opened yesterday, and a very handsome entertainment was given last night in honor of the occasion. The firm, we understand, has been in existence some twelve years, and the present successful condition of their concern is the strongest evidence of the enterprise and energy which they have exhibited in the pursuit of their peculiar business. When they started, expressing was in its infancy, and a few handcarts were considered sufficient for the transportation of freight to various parts of the city; but it has since then increased with a rapidity which has now surpassed that of increased with a rapidity which has now surpassed that of almost any other business in the city. Adams & Co. not almost any other business in the city. Adams & Co. not only transport freight to all the principal cities along our Atlantic coast and to the West, but to California, Australia, and even the continent of Europe. They have agencies in all the principal cities, and their yearly receipts amount to more than three millions of dollars, while the value of the various goods sent over the different routes is estimated at a million of dollars. In their establishment in Broadway they have over seventy men employed, and keep a large number of wagons and horses for the removal of freight to and from the different railroad and steamboat depots throughout the city.

City. Their new building is fitted up in a style every way commensurate with the extent of their business. They have large vaults under ground for their freight, and spacious and elegantly furnished offices on the first fisor. The exchange room is one of the finest apartments of the kind in the city, and has been fitted up without regard to extense.

After the company had inspected the premises, they partook of the good things which had been provided by the hospitable proprietors. Complimentary toasts were given and replied to; after which the company dispersed, evidently gratified with what they had seen.

Murder Trial at Hempstead, L. I.

Murder Trial at Hempstead, L. I.

MICHAEL M'COY AND JAMES DUFFY ON TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF CATHARINE QUIGLEY.

On Monday last, at Hempstead, Long Island, Michael McCoy and James Duffy were placed at the bar for trial, on an indictment charging them with the murder of a young girl, 14 years of age, named Catharine Quigley. The murder was perpetrated on Sunday, the 9th day of October last, and then to conceal the crime, the body was thrown into a pond located on Mr. Denton's farm, situated on the Black stump road, about two miles from Jamaica, where the body was discovered a day or two after by Mr. Denton. The whole matter was investigated by Justice Snediker at the time, which we have already published, and resulted in the discharge of McCoy and Duffy, who had been under arrest on suspicion of being the guilty parties. The grand inquest of the county subsequently found a bill of indictment against McCoy and Duffy, charging them with the murder, and they are now on trial. On the part of the prosecution, Mr. Ogden Hoffman, the Attorney General, not being able to attend, in consequence of business at Albany, has deputed Mr. Blunt, the District Attorney for this county, to act in his place. Ex-Recorder Tallmadge and Mr. Wessel Smith, of Jamaica, are defending the prisoners.

A missionary meeting was held last evening at the Tabernacle, and an address was delivered by the Rev.

Dr. Duff, of Calcutta.

The exercises of the evening commenced by the Rev.

Dr. Vermilye invoking the Divine blessing. The choir then sung a hymn, in which the congrega tion all joined.

The Rev. Dr. SKINNER then read a portion of the Scrip tures, after which the Rev. Dr. Spring introduced Dr. Dury, who was to address the audience upon the subject

of the missionaries.

He began by saying that it was a vulgar idea to keep all good and faithful ministers of God at home. Th Lord had imposed upon them, since the death of Christ the duty of sending missionaries to the benighted pagans. He was sorry to see that there were many who were to all appearance so engrossed in the glory of God that they never thought o sending the lamp of light to the poor benighted idola-ators. He was sure that those who tried to keep the gos-pel to themselves would be certain to lose it in the end. of the horrid system of popery. Instead of decreasing the spreading of the gospel in our own land, as some ima-gined sending missionaries to foreign lands would, it was increasing vastly-yes, beyond all our comprehension; but aid was continually required, for there were more than eight hundred million souls to provide for. He was glad to see that the American people were not neglecting the poor savages of North America. They should not, and he hoped they would not, forget that God expected them to promulgate the gospel among those heathen that were thrown into their way. He then referred to the difficulties thrown in the way of the missionaries by the Roman Catholic church and the Holland churches in the East Indies. The French also had endeavored to introduce infidelity and Popery. Although the English nation, when they took element to the Part Hollers, committed conduct since should palliate their infigurities. Their were now three hundred and fifty millions in that yast empire, who are received into the arms of the Church God. It was there for all of them, and would shelter them at all times. He then spoke of the honesty of the Hindoos. They were remarkable for the quietness of their temper and for their hospitality to strangers and all others who might be travelling through their country. He spoke of these qualities to show them the inducements that were offered to those who wished to engage in the good work of sending the Gospel of Jesus Christ abroad to these pagns and Mahommedans. The country was one of the salubrity of first atmosphere and the richness of its soil, the country of Expt. Keenery was presented to the eye in the fine of the property of the pro

Shipwreek, Loss of Life, and Dreadful Suffering at Sea.
THE SURVIVORS COMPELLED TO SUBSIST ON THE DEAD

THE SURVIVORS COMPELLED TO SUBSIST ON THE DEAD
BOOT OF A DECEMBED SHIPMATE.

[From the Boston Chronicle, March 9.]

Yesterday afternoon the bark Saxouville, Captain
Hutchins, from Calcutta, Oct. 8, arrived at this port, having on board Capt. Rodbird, his mate, Josiah Townsend,
and four others, crew of the bark Orline St. John, taken
off the wreck of that vessed on the 1st inst., in lat 37 05,
lon 67 50. The details of the disaster contain a most
heart-rending tale of suffering. The following account
we received from the survivors themselves:—

The bark Orline St. John, of Gardiner, Me., salled from
Norfolk for Barbadoes, her cargo consisting of flour, corn
and staves. There were nine persons on board, including
the captain and lady, and the crew. Monday, February
71, when in lat 34 10, lon. 74, they encountered a gale
from the southeast, which increased with great violence
as night came on; at 11 o'clock the scuttle was washed
away, the sea breaking over the deck, and the vessel was
thrown on her beamends; the cargo was shifted, and one
of the chains thrown over the side; but her masts went
by the board—the maintopmast and misenmast below
the ton—and she partly righted. It was found impossi-

ble to cut the chain loose, and every one was obliged to take immediate measures to prevent being washed overboard.

Mr. Josiah Townsend, the mate, endeavored to get a boat ready, believing that that afforded the only hope of safety, but he was swept overboard and was dreadfully crushed and bruised by the spars, loose timbers and casks; fortunately he regained the deck, but not until nearly exhausted. The captain, who was on deck, perceiving the imminent peril, and knowing that in a moment more the cabin would be filled with water, broke in the window and called to his wife, who had just left her berth and had only her night dress on; in a few moments he succeeded in drawing her through the window uninjured, and placed he in the main rigging, the only place which promised safe for a single moment. In less than fifteen minutes the cabin was filled, and every moveable thing was swept away. The night was dark, and every moveable thing was swept away. The night was dark, and every moveable thing was swept away. The night was dark, and every moveable overboard, had lashed themselves in the main rigging. The captain supported his wife in his arms, and stripped off his clothing to keep her from suffering from cold.

Next morning one of the crew dived into the cabin, hoping to secure some provisions or fresh water, but nothing of the kind was found. The wind veered round to the west, with a heavy sea breaking over them. No vessel was in sight. The captain endeavored to cheer his wife with the hope of speedy rescue, yet he saw that her strength was rapidly failing under the exposure. The place in which he stood was hardly three feet square; yet he held his wife and supported her; at noon he saw that her strength was rapidly failing under the exposure. The place in which he stood was hardly three feet square; yet he held his wife and supported her; at noon he saw that her strength was rapidly failing under the exposure. The place in which he stood was hardly three feet square; yet he held his wife and supported her; at n

ed overboard immediately. He was a Scotchman, name unknown, having shipped the day before the Orline sailed.

About seven o'clock Wednesday morning a colored man maned Douglas died, and the sufferings of the survivors having increased by hunger to such an incredible extent, it was suggested to eat his body, and the mate, Mr. Townsend, cut off a portion for the purpose of providing the crew with the means of prolonging cristence by eating it. On Thursday the mate ate a small part of the flesh, but no one else would eat it until Saturday, when all partly appeased their appetites with it. It was then demanded by the starving crew to eat the body of the captain's wife, which was still lashed in the rigging. The captain and mate declared they would perish by starvation before they would preserve their lives by such a resort. The body was then cut down and washed away. That day they saw a sail to the southwest, but probably were not seen. Subsequently two or three vessels hove in sight and made tacks towards the wreck, evidently perceiving it, but being unable to reach it bore off again. The bright hope and utter despair thus caused must have been beyond desbription. Friday they were descried by a vessel, having a fair wind to run towards her, had she been disposed to do so, but she proceeded on her course. On the lat inst., the Saxonville fell in with the wreck and rescued the survivors. When taken off, they were unable to stand. They received the kindest attentions. Their names are Capt. Wim. Rodbird, Josiah Townsend, of New Jersey, Peter Johnson, Thomas Grant, and Commr Connor, (two last named colored.) They are all very much exhausted. Capt. Rodbird and Thomas Grant were last evening conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where it was found it would be necessary to amputate both of Grant's legs below the knees. The other three were taken to the hospital in Chelsea. All of them are every much emaciated. Capt. Rodbird and wife belonged to Bath, Me., and had been married but four months. She was 53 years ol

was of 236 tons, built in 1848, and was a fine vessel.

Operation of the Masine Law in Masine.

BANGOR, Me., February 25.

I have a strong and unspeakable hope that the citizens of Portsmouth (my native place) and the people in New Hampshire generally, will show their good sense and independence in not suffering the Maine law hobby to divide and distract them; for this humbug is in truth and fact the easiest foot-ball for demagogues to ride and kick about, that ever was started. It is made the mere too of tricksters to operate on the fears of the people; and yet many of the men who are the loudest and most noisy in support of the Maine law in this State are the liquor dealers; they go for it almost to a man, and have no wish for its repeal. And wherefore? Because they now sell liquors at prices never before known; from one hundred to five hundred per cent advance! Ten and twelve and a half cents per glass are the ruling prices in this city, and generally through the State. And there are not less than fifty places now open and well known in Bangor, where liquors are sold by the glass every day, and Sundays not excepted? And liquors can be bought here in any quantity, from a quart to a barrel, in several places, and for every gallon seized and destroyed, twenty gallons come to take its place; and that, too, in spite of the utmost vigilance of the police of our city.

At the January term of our Supreme Court, holden at Bangor, some thirty cases of appeal from the Police court came up for trial, and the whole batch were quashed, or dismissed, or continued. The thing won't go down here. And so it was at Saco at the late term of the Savere.

came up for trial, and the whole batch were quashed, or dismissed, or continued. The thing won't go down here. And so it was at Saco at the late term of the Supreme Court there; some thirty-three liquor cases came up for trial, and were dismissed, quashed, or returned.

And so it was at the court held in Belfast last month. And at the Lincoln Circuit, held at Wiscasset, the twenty-two cases which came up for trial were served the same fate-quashed, dismissed, or continued.

At Portland, the thing is completely run into the ground; there are not less than one hundred places open every day, and every night too, where liquors are sold by the glass. And one firm—Cole & Richards—have given bonds on suits, for selling, amounting to \$4,500, and can find bail in \$20,000 more, if necessary.

At Augusta, the seat of government, boys are employed to sell liquor from tin cans in the most public streets, like milkmen. So states a correspondent in the Journal, published at Portland, while the hotels usually keep and serve the stuff to all who want a drink.

At Rockland, Ellsworth, Gardiner, Bath, and many other towns, liquors are sold in any quantity required.

At Readfield the people in town meeting assembled, and passed an order to pay the fine of \$300 and costs imposed on one of their citizens for liquor selling. And other towns are ready to do likewise, as I am crediby informed.

I give you undeniable, recorded and astounding facts, as the courts here ruled; and what nearly all the papers in the places I have mamed, have admitted, and can't deny; and what every traveller in Maine must see for himself; and yet to hear about the liquor traffic being extinguished in this State, is the greatest humbug yet conceived in this humbugging age.

Resolved, That we believe the cause of temperance has declined since the enactment of the present stringent laws for its support; and that, to recover the ground already loss by will legislation upon this subject, it is necessary to drive the question altogether from the political arena, a

bill is, however, proposed in the House, to take the sense of the people upon a prohibitory liquor bill.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER—CORONER'S INVESTIGATION CONTINUED.

The investigation relative to the mysterious murder on Sunday evening, of Glovanni Ferdinandi, was resumed before Coroner Hanford and the jury, at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, at the Mayor's office.

Augustus Seyder sworn—I keep a store and boarding house at 599 Broadway, N.Y.; deceased was in the habit of coming to my place every day; he came there about 16 minutes before 6 o'clock; that was the last I saw of him; he went away alone, and did not say where he was going; never saw him carry any weapons; never saw the steel of ice pick before; Italians frequently visit my place, but I never saw them carry weapons like the steel shown; do not know that he had any acquaintances in Williamsburg, or was in the habit of going there; quite a number of men were at my place on Sunday at the time he came there; he was a very temperate man; his associates were respectable men; he was in the habit of taking his meals in my house; on Sunday he came in and went away alone; he could speak English but little; I could falk with him in French; he sometimes spoke quite warmly upon the Italian political subjects; never heard him speak in an excited manner on the subject of religion; did not see him in conversation with any person while at my place on Sunday.

Mrs. Ellen Thorne, residing at No. 64 Marion street, New York; testified that Ferdinandi had occupied a lodging room at her house about five months; during that time he had been absent but one night, which was on Sunday night, about four weeks since; on Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, he came in and paid for his room; he again came in between 6 and 7 o'clock, as is supposed, to change his hat; she had known him to be a little tipsy on everal occasions, and on New Year's night he was quite intoxicated.

The husband of Mrs. Thorne corroborated her testimony.

The husband of Mrs. Thorne corroborated her testimony.

John Fee sworn—I was going up South Second street, between 5 and 9 o'clock Sunday evening; met a man and woman at the corner of South Second and Eighth streets; they told me a man had been shot over in the lots, and they heard him groan; they inquired where they could find a doctor; I told them in Fourth street; they said they were strangers, and belonged to Brooklyn; the man and woman went towards South Ninth street; the man talked English, and appeared to be excited; do not think I should know either of them; the man was about 5 feet 7 inches high, and had on a dark coat and cap; the woman had on a dark dress, and was either bareheaded or had a hood on; the man appeared to be middleaged; the two went away together.

Wm. J. Boyd testified that he met a young man and

9 A. M.

ASSSAULT UPON A SCHOOL TRACHER.

The examination of ex-Alderman Reilly, on a charge violent assault on Miss Cook, principal of primary department, was commenced before Alderman Sparks and a jury last evening, at Public School No. 2, in the Second ward. Some three hundred persons were present. The complaint was made by the trustees. Mr. Culver appeared as counsel for the people, and Messers. O'Brien and Cook for the defendant.

ward. Some three hundred persons were present. The complaint was made by the trustees. Mr. Culver appeared as counsel for the people, and Messra. O'Brien and Cook for the defendant.

The principal of the school, Mr. Woodworth, was the first witness called.

Mr. Woodworth, sworn, said—On Friday, the 8th of February, about 12 o'clock, I was engaged hearing the recitation of a class, in the third story of the building; while so engaged the door was opened somewhat abruptly, and Mr. Reilly came in with his little son; Mr. R. spoke to me, and held up his boy's hand, which appeared to have some blood upon it, and said—"Is not this too bad?—"It is a shame;" I saked what the matter was? he said "that it was a d—d shame;" previous to this he asked me to go and see the teacher; I went down to Miss Cook's room, who is principal of th primary department; she was engaged with a class; Mr Reilly used considerable profane language in the presence of Miss Cook; he shook his first toward her and said, "Damn you, if you were a man I would take satisfaction on the spot;" he also said that he had or would make a complaint against her; Mr. Reilly made a number of expressions, such as, "I'll be d—d if I won't have satisfaction;" as he was leaving I asked him what he was going to do? he said, "come outside and we will see;" he said this in a daring manner, and the whole conversation took place in the presence of scholars.

Miss Sophrenia Cook sworn—I am the teacher alluded to in Mr. Woodworth's testimony; I effered this school as principal of primary department in June, 1852; I recollect the occurrence of Feb. 3; I was standing in the deak and the children were about the room eating their dinner at the time Mr. Reilly came in with Mr. Woodworth; he approached me, and with a gesture of the hand threatened me with the law, and said if I had been a man he would deal with me himself; he used profane language several times; I think his fist was closed; I think he used profane language quite a number of times.

Counsellor Cook—You think; w

demonstrations.

Sudden Death.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man named Patrick Develin, residing in North Fourth street, near Third, died very suddenly. He had been sick from a cold about two months, and yesterday was seized with a difficulty of breathing and died in a few minutes. Coroner Hanford summoned a jury, and after the testimony of Mrs. Develin, the investigation was adjourned to this evening, for the purpose of having a post mortem examination.

Buperior Court.

Before Hon. Judge Duer.

IMFORTANT DECISION IN PRACTICE.

MARCH 9.—In the Matter of Swan w. Mathews.—Mr. D.

B. Taylor moved that the plaintiff file security for costs, he being a resident of Kings county, and consequently beyond the jurisdiction of this court. The defence interposed was that issue was joined and the case placed upon the calendar, and therefore the application was made too late. Judge Duer said that he had consulted his colleagues, and they agreed with him that the motion came too late, and must be denied, but without costs. This is regarded as a new rule of practice, and is likely to create a sensation among the profession.

PART FIRST.

Before Hon. Judge Bosworth and a Jury.

MARCH 0.—Simon Gage w. John P. Cumming and others.—This was an action against a policeman and an owner of a wharf for false imprisonment, in causing the prisoner to be arrested for unloading a quantity of brick from a sloop, which the lessee of the wharf ordered him to desist from. He refused to do so, and the policeman took him into custody—but he was immediately discharged by the magistrate. The case was tried last term, and reported. On that occasion the jury did not agree, but in the present instance the jury returned a verdict of \$50 for the plaintiff.

Frederick Kraugfuhl vs. John Griffith.—Action for assault and battery by striking the plaintiff with a shutter. Verdict for plaintiff, \$60.

ter. Verdict for plaintiff, \$50.

PART SECOND.

Before Hon. Judge Slosson and a Jury.

MARCH 8.—Edmund Palmer against The New York

Froating Dry Dock Compony.—This was an action brought
by the plaintiff, a shipcarpenter, of this city, against the
above company, for injuries austained by him under the
collowing circumstances:—In January, 1851, the defendants were engaged in raising, at their dry dock, on the
Fast river, near Rutgers street, in this city, the steamhip Ohio, for the purpose of enabling the said vessel to
be coppered and repaired. The dock was provided by the
cafendants with standards for the support of such scaffoldings as might be erected by the persons engaged in P. Lugar to copper and repair the Ohio, after she was so raised on to the dry dock; and they erected a scaffolding alongside the vessel, using for that purpose the standards provided by the Dry Dock Company for the support thereof. Measrs. Simonson and Lugar employed the plaintiff to assist in the coppering and repairing of said vessel, and while so engaged the scaffolding gave way, and precipitated the plaintiff and several others to the dock, a distance of about fourteen feet, breaking one of his arms, several ribs, and severely injuring one of his hips, in consequence of which, it was alleged, he was confined to his bed, unable to move or turn without assistance, for five or six weeks, and that he was unable to rise from his bed for six months afterwards. Measrs. Horace F. Clark and Rapallo, counsel for the plaintiff, contended that the latter was permanently injured for life, and incapacitated from ever earning anything again, or ever regaining the use of his limbs, and claimed damages to the amount of \$20,000. It was also contended that the defendants were bound to provide proper and aufficient standards for the support of the said seasoching, and that it was their duty so to do, and that the giving way of the same was in consequence of the negligent and inefficient construction of the said siandard, and the fastenings thereof, by the defendants, for which they were liable to the plaintiff for the damages sustained by him, as above stated.

For the defence it was contended by Mr. Edward Sandford for the company, that the defendants were not responsible for the accident, not having employed or being in any manner connected with the plaintiff. The accident arose entirely from the careless manner of suspending the scaffolding, which work was performed wholly by Simonson and Lugar, and men in their employ. The defendants, it was alleged, were not liable by reason of their furnishing and permitting the standards to be used, as they were sufficient for the purpose if they were used in the manner they were design

Police Intelligence.

Mr. McNulty Honorably Acquitted.—A few days ago we noticed a complaint made against Mr. John McNulty, by John Connelly, who charged that McNulty had passed to him, in payment of a claim of \$60, a fity dollar counterfeit bill on the Bunker MR Bank. The case was heard on Wednesday before Justice Caborn; and it was shown by the evidence of a broker that the alleged counterfeit bill was a good one. On this testimony the magistrate, of course, at once honorably acquitted Mr. McNulty from the accusation.

A Charge Embezzlement.—Yesterday Sergeant Smith, of the lower police, arrested a man named Wm. Johnson, on a charge of embezzling money from his employer, Wm. Lewis, of No. 452 Pearl street. The evidence in the case showed that Johnson was employed as a bookkeeper, and also was directed to collect bills; that on the 14th of January last he called on the firm of Windle & Co., No. 56 Maiden lane, and collected a bill of \$57 68, due his employer, which amount he appropriated to his own use. The accused was taken before Justice Osborn, who committed him to prison for trial.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPERIS COURT—Greeial Term.—Part First—No. 17. Part Second—Nos. 17, 21, 253, 91 to 94.

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SUPERIS COURT—Greeial Term.—Part First—No. 17. Part Second—Nos. 19, 260, 376, 303, 327, 532, 42.

Naval Intelligence.

Naval Intelligence.

Owing to the appropriations being exhausted, 106 workmen of the Washington navy yard have been discharged.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK-THIS DAY. SUN REFER 6 20 MOON HETS 4 28 SUN SETS 6 01 HIGH WATER 5 16

Port of New York, March 9, 1854. Ship Risck Warrior (new), Wilson, London, J S Oakford.
Ship Ocean Queen, Smith, London, John Griswold.
Ship Margaret Elisa, Adams, Buenos Ayres, W W DeForrest & Co.
Ship R B Forbes, Ballard, San Francisco, Ladd & Church.
Ship Danube, Hill, New Orleans, Simes & Huffer.
Ship Camden, Gadd, Carleston, Dunham & Dimon.
Bark Lievellyn, Hows, Clentuego, Neumith & Sons.
Brig Waldemar (Dan), Brakins, Cork for orders, Funch &
Meincke.
Brig Humboldt, Genn, Humacoa, H D Brockman & Co.
Brig Principe, Glichrist, Neuvitas, T Owen & Son.
Bris Aogasa, Gatos, Carcegas, Nesmith & Son.

Schr L P Smith, Dickinson, Wilmington, NC. Dollney

Potter.
Schr New York, Atkins, Richmond, C H Pierson.
Schr Reapey, Leet, Norfolk, master.
Schr Mott Bedeill, Treadwell, Alexandria, &c, Mott Bedeil,
Ste, uner Caledonia, Morley, Philadelphia, Parker Vein
teams. D Company.
Steamer Nelusian, Nichols, Philadelphia, J & N Briggs.
Steamer Delaware, Clark, Philadelphia, Lord.

stanon & Sons. sic (of Orland), Lampher, Matansas, 12 days, solasses, to E P Buck & Co. rton, Bulkley, Savannah, 5 days, with cot-tion & Tallman. od, Charleston, 6 days, with cotton

Sorfolk.

One bark, and two brigs, unknown.

SAILED.

Steamships Europa (Br), Liverpool; Southerner, Charle

Wind during the day, SE.

[By SANDY HOOR PRINTING TRIBGRAPH.]
THE HIGHLANDS, March 9-Sundows.
One bark and two brigs south of the Highlands, bound in
we ships, two barks, two brigs, and steamer Delaware s
uchor in the bay, bound out.
Weat MESE. Weather hat?

Telegraphic Marine Reports.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7—Arr ships Soldan, and Germanis, Nyork; bark Undine, do.

CHARLESTON, March 3—Arr schrs St Lawrence, W W Smith, Helene, Stophen Hotchkiss, and Trader, New York. Lifeboat, Boston.

Herald Marine Correspondence, EDGARTOWN, March 6—Arr schrs Niger, Harding Holmes' Hole for Boston: Medora, Rhoades, New York fo Rockland; Sea Lion, Verill, de do; Mount Vernon, Babblidge do do.

o do. Bld PM, schr Niger. Bld 7th, schre Medora, Sea Lion, and Mount Vernon. In port 8th, sohr Francis Hallet, for New York. PHILADELPHIA. March 9—Arr ship N E Whitten, Jones, New Orleans: brig Hannah Balch, Pike, Cleafuegos schrs E B E Wales, Little, Trinidad, Cuba: Joseph James, Smith, Jackscaville: Mustang, Sawyer, NOrleans, via Key Key West: Monterey, Somers, Charlestyn: Monterey, Somers, Charleston; steamer City of Boston, Fisher, Boston, Cld schrs Luther Child, Baker, Boston; Alicia, Summers, Portsmonth

the time, and ship struck very gently.

Massino V resex...—Brig Sarah Nash, of New York, which sailed from Darien about Dec 20 for Fairhaven, Mass, with yellow pine lumber, has not since been heard from. There is \$2,500 insured in Boston on her cargo.

SALE OF V RESELS—The following vessels, now in this city, have been sold:—Ship Defiance, 1700 tons, one and a half year old, built at Rockland, Me, for \$55,000, to Mesers. Mo-Cready, Mott & Co. bark Adeline, 245 tons, built in Maine, seven years old, \$10,500; new bark Grapeshot, \$40 tons, built at the Eastward, \$25,000; shir Mary Jane Pock, 160 tons, built on Long Island seven years old, \$4000.

The following vessels have lately been sold to parties in

BARN HELEN AND FRANCES, of Bath, which was ashore

BRIG ADIEN MANN, FUR down by steamer Georgiaabout a month since, is the sunken brig off Cedar Point.

BRIG ALFRED HAMMOND, Robbins, for NYork, returned
to NOTISERS 20th 114, leaking.

BRIG LILLIE MILLS, which went ashore at Provincesowa
in the gale of Dec 29, has been got off and was going into the
harbor yesterday. All the vessels which went ashore in
that gale have been got off, except selar E Bray, which has
been filled with casks, and is expected to be got of soon.

BRIG BYZANYIUM, of Nantucket, before reported towed
to Sancoty Head and anchored, was towed to Nantucket on
night of 7th inst.

BRIG A BLANCHARD, at Boston from Clenfuegos, had
and a walker, lost part of deck load of molasses, and Iceived Other Chimagy, and part of deck load of molasses, and Iceived Other Chimagy, and part of deck load of molasses, and Iceived Other Chimagy, and part of deck load, without damage.

SCHE TENNERSEE (of Searport), Rice, from Georgetowa,
SC, for Havana, was wreaked night of Feb 22 on Abaco;
vessel a total loss; part of cargo and rigging saved by the
wreckers and taken to Nassan. Captain and crow came
passengers in the bark Stanley, sarived here 6th from
Nassan.

SCHE JR GLOVER, at Philadelphia 8th, passed 3d inst, lat

Nassau.

Schu J R Glover, at Philadelphia 8th, passed 3d inst, lat 36 30, lon 74, many fragments of wrecked vessels, comprising furniture, spars, sails, rigging and plank.

Schu A B M'Kenrie, at Philadelphia from Jacksonville, on Feb 27, lat 32, lon 76, while lying to in a SE gale, shipped a sea which carried away jibboom and sustained other damage, besides the loss of Frederick Johnson, seaman, a native of Sweden, who was washed overboard and drowned.

Sincken.

on Feb 27, lat 32, lon 78, while lying to in a SE gale, snipped a sea which carried away jibboom and sustained other damage, besides the loss of Frederick Johnson, seaman, a native of Sweden, who was washed overboard and drowned.

Ship Trimcontain, Rae, from NOrleans for Liverpool, Feb 22, lat 36 %, lon 79 %.

Ship Cato, Bear, Thom Beston for Calcutta, March 7, Chip Cato, Bear, Morn Beston for Calcutta, March 7, Chip Cato, Bear, Willes.

Ship Cato, Bear, Swed, Swed, Swed, Sale, Cato, Swed, Swe

DEFERMANA-ART Feb 6, schr Golden Gate, Borden, Bristel, RI.

GOSANYES-In port Feb 15, brigs Spitdre (Br.), Mead, for Boston, 5 days; Josiah Jez, Spencer, from Port-au-Prince, to lead for NYork.

GENDA-Sid Feb 9, barks N G Hichborn, Rendell, and Maxeppa, Beadling, Palermo: 10th, Suliote, Drinkwater, do; 11th, brig L P Snow, Atwood, Messins.

GLASCOW-In port Feb 14, ship Statira Morse, Lawton, for NYork, barks Stateman (Br.), Corning, and Atalanta, Doty, for Boston, ldg; Lady of the Lake, Dunean, for Sannah; Miemae, Aud., for Hailfax and Charleston; brigs Mars (Br.), Crockett, and Miranda, Leelle, for Philadelphia, do; W m Rennie, Silk, and Josephine, Beer, for NYork, do; Elizabeth, Doucett, for Boston, de. Sid Ilth, ship Carlurion, Coombs, NYork, Went to sea 9th, ships Argo (Br.), and Agamemmon (Br.), Mobile; 10th, Charlotte Harrison, NOrleans. leans.

HAYANA—Arr Feb 22, brige Frances P Beck, Smith, Mo-bille, 23d, Marshall Dutch, Colcord, Portland; sohr isabella, Gage, Charleston; 24th, bark Como, Purifey, Charleston; selr Ottawa, Sweetser, Portland; 23th, brig Lady of the Lake, Shute, Charleston; 27th, sehr Allee, Busler, NOzleana; 25th, brigs John Balch, Handy, Newport; sch Midas, Ranch, NOzleana;

NOrleans.
Sid 22d, brig Elmira, Hell, Matanuas; 23d, Robert Patton,
Adama, Cardonas; brigs Ganelle, Bassier, do; 24th, W H Titcomb, Johnson, do; cehrs W Carrell, Tibleta (or Harrington), do; Sharah Atwood, Biye, Sanis Crus; 25th, bark Tedoscon, Higgins, Antworp; brig Lydin Stover, Shapherd, Cardemas; 25th a 27th, The Carden, Granding Grant, Berry, Carde.

ROTERDAR—18 possessing port.

SHYFA—Feb I, no Am vessel in port.

SHYFA—Feb I, no Am vessel in port.

ST JOHN, NB—Cell Feb 28, ship Birigo, Sinelair, I
ST JOHN, SHE—Cell Feb 28, ship Brow Squall
or London, ide; Channing, Johnson, NYork, do:
Jamilton, une; bark Hersilla, Hallet, for Boston,
Jamilton, une; bark Hersilla, Hallet,

S. Domingo City—In port Feb 16, brig Masatla for N York neat day; and others unknown. Sr Jaco (Cula)—Arr Feb 14, bark H Spaulding, ing. N York; brig F Fabas, Jackson, Philadelphia. Baqua—Arr Feb 17, brig Globa, Saunders, Boo -Arr Feb 22, bark S W Nash, Wass,

and for Norleans, 6 days.

Home Ports,
APALACHICOLA—In port March 1, Lady Falkland
Passor: John Bryand, Dyer, and Windsor Castle (Br)
ers, for Liverpool, loading; Zaretas, Knight, for Froric
do; barks T & P Woodward, Sturiesvant, for Fall Rive
Chase, Chase, and Francis Palmer, Sawyer, for Bosto
Fanny Smith, for New York, do; brig Capt John, Co
do, do; schrs Daniel Brown, Heald, for Fall Rive
Athalia, Jayne, for New York, do.
Cid 23d. schr Pocahontas, Buckley, NYork; 23th
Devonport (Br), Rowe, Liverpool; 27th, bark Daumlies
Carroy, do; brig J. P. Ellicott, Grant, Bouton; 28th
Union, Pennell Have; sobre Stephen Tabor, Tufshill
Victoria March 1, Victoria Union, Pennell Have; sobre Stephen Tabor, Tufshill
Total March 1, Victoria Union, Pennell Have; sobre Stephen Tabor, Tufshill
Total March 1, Victoria Union, Pennell Have; sobre Stephen Tabor, Tufshill
Total March 1, Victoria Union, Parker Vein
Rev, Nyork; sohre Poerless, Pasterson, Mayagues, Pi

kins; schrs Tyro, Geo Edward.

JACKSON VISIA:—Arr Feb 22, schr Bloomer, Tucker, I York. Cld 23d, schrs Forest, Cole, Guadaloupe; Lady of the Coean, Perkins, Philadelphia; Gipy, Ingalis, Baltimore.

MOBILLE—Arr March I, Br bark Witch of the Wave, Manil Rio Janeiro; schrs N. Hassard, Burdiek, Havana; 23 J Holmes, Lodge, and Julia Carson, Philadelphia. Cld is ships Imperial (Br), Morand, and Western Empire, Sampson Liverpool; 2d, Josephine Harding, Adams, Boston; soli Montroue, Winslow, Providence.

Janeiro, Barter, Rio de Janeiro, Cole, Rio d'Anoire, Butler, Rio de Janeiro, Cole, Savannah; brit Tacas, Place, Vers Crus; ship Bome, Grass, Classesmath; brit Tacas, Place, Vers Crus; ship Bome, Grass, Classesmath; brit Tacas, Place, Vers Crus; ship Bome, Grass, Classesmath; brit Tacas, Place, Vers Crus; ship Bome, Grass, Classesmath; brit Tacas, Place, Vers Crus; ship Bome, Grass, Classesmath; brit Tacas, Place, Vers Crus; ship Bome, Grass, Vers Crus; ship Bome, Grass, Classesmath; brit Tacas, Place, Vers Crus; ship Bome, Grass, Classesmath; brit Tacas, Place, Vers Crus; ship Bome, Grass, Classesmath; brit Tacas, Place, Vers Crus; ship Bome, Grass, Vers Good, Westen, Rio de Janeiro Dec 5; brig Versallie Sherman, Thomaston. Towed to sea 17th, ship Ravenwood barks E Kimball, Arthur, John Williams, Croole, Jame Lumsden; schr Anita, and to the bar ship Frauk Plerce.

NEW LONDON—Arr March 6, steamer Shetucket, Geor Nyork for Norwich; sloops Washington, Rogers, N York Condor, Kelley, Madison for Nyork; july steamer Chas Os good, Smith, N York; for Norwich; schr Sarah Ann. Fitch Nantucket for N York; sloop JD Frentice, Atwood, Provincetown, for Norfolk. Sld 6th, schr E Perkins, Baker, N York aloop Jas Lampher, do.

NOEFOLIK—Arr March 6, bark Belen and Frances, Underwood, Baltimore for Havana, in distress, dismasted, &c. having been ashore on New Point. Cld ship Henry New Mindles Lincoln, Dunning, Clenfeegos, brig Grossda, Sanborn, Bs Windles; schr Induty (Br), Åtwood, Trinidad.

Arr at Hampton Roade March 6, ship Burlingten,

NANTUCKET ... Sld March 7, schrsE H Adams, and Ida

Baltimore. SMOUTH-Arr March 7, brigSamuel B, Wilson, Sa-TORTSMOUTH.—Arr March 7, brig Samuel B, Wilson, Saanab.
PHILADELPHIA—Arr March 8, brigs Mortgomery, Jones,
Honduras 25 days; President 2 Taylor, Beastman, Matensas
8 days; rebrs Loango, Gilley, Port an Prine 18 days; Lark
(Br) Allen, Ragged feland, NS, 10 days; Tryfil, Brown, Nanuncket; Delaware, Crowell; and Worcoster Rhodes, Proydence; Jno R Mather, Nickerson, and Anay Crocker,
Jones, N York, 3d sehr Connecticus, McLea, Derby, Cona.
PORTLAND—Arr March 7, back N W Brigo, Woodbury,
satannas, via Bunkers Island, will 120 hade molassee, part of carge of N W Brige; sehr Sectior, Yeaton,
Norfolk via Boston; sehr D C Rosebrooks, Hamond, Goldabero for N York. Cld. barks Medoro, Roby, Havana; ChaBerth, Stimpson, St Jago; S D Norton, Norm, Matannas,
PROVIDENCE—Arr March 8, propoliciopray, Williams, N York; sehr Palladium, Avery, N Yot; aloop Miss,
Elwood, NYork. Sid bark Ass Fish, Wolf, Nork, to lead
for Mobile.
RICHMOND—Arr March 6, sehrs Gazette, Boston, with
loss of Jibboom; W Burke, Shaw, and C Ha, Rogers, N
York.
SAVANNAH—Arr March 5, brig Augusta, Sme, N York.
SAVANNAH—Arr March 5, brig Augusta, Sme, N York.

York.

SAVANNAH—Arr March 5, brig Angusta. See, N York.
Cld, 4; Br ship Charles Chaloner, Thompson, and Br bark
Harvest Home, McDonald, Liverpool; brig Asion Cooper,
Neckles, Gaudaloupe.
Arr 2d, ship Sir Harry Smith (Br) Hawn Norfolk, to
load for Liverpool.
SAN FRANCISCO...Cld Feb 1, bark Com, Burnham,

ST. MARYS, GRA.—SH FEO Z., Orig monte usto, for Port Spain.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Arr March 3, brig lies Hayden, Marsh, Cardenas; schr 8 Bolton, Podger, York: hymnaris, Grandler, Grandler, Grandler, Grandler, Grandler, Grandler, Harbor Island; Malaber, Smalley, Beston; John Ruiss, Lowry, Salem, Masse; 6, brig E L Knight, Troat, Martings; Galens, Paine, W Indies: schre Ocean, Howes, N Yor Chas Hill, Lowry, Pertsmouth, N H.

WARREN—Arr March 7, schr Gazelle, Vergon, N York for Providence.

DED ASH GET., SPOHN AND LEWISKINS, B'
The the cargo.—The trade are respectfully seign that the
subscribers are prepared to supply, in grow increase
quantities, this highly celebrased artials of a from the
mines at Beimont and Cambells, on favors terms, de 78 Walnut str

NAMELLED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—THE WS
E STACY, 514 and 556 Broadway, who resid first in dals from the Crystal Palace and American Issue for it best suits of canamical chamber furniture. It the public ocaming their extensive stock. Butto with a matter corresponding to the contract of the public state of the contract of the public state of the contract of the contract